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WEEKLY



REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH.
(See page 677.)

OUR new edition of the A B C of Bee Culture is progressing finely. We expect to have the first copies ready in the coming December. Already we have orders booked for a large number. If you want a copy promptly you had better let us have your order now. Old price: \$1.00, postage 20c extra.

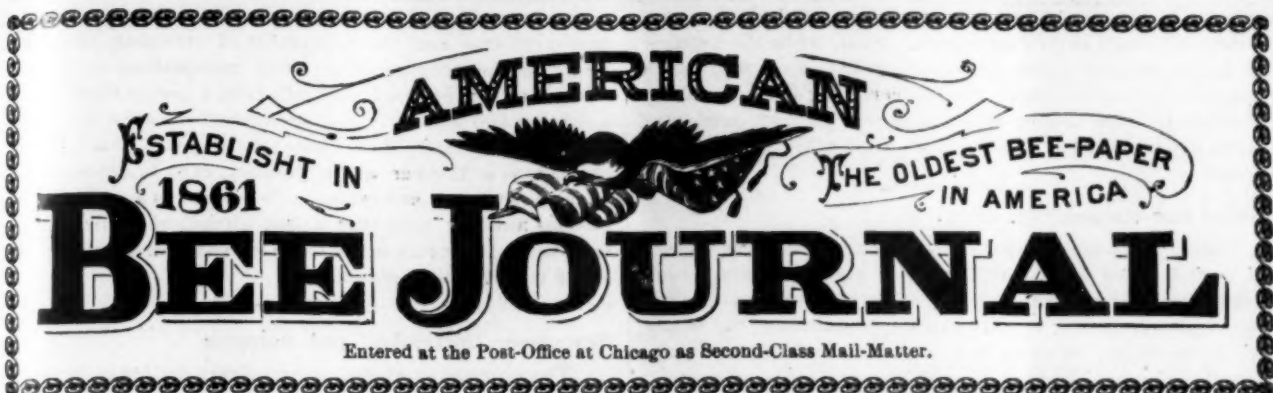
THE Root Correspondence School is going to be a success. The readers of The American Bee Journal will remember that we make a special offer to them of the course for \$10.00 to a limited number. Ask for our prospectus and particulars.

THE two little books: "Modern Queen-Rearing" and "How to Produce Extracted Honey" are selling fast. They are great value for little money. Fifteen cents each or both for twenty-five cents, postpaid.

IN October the discount on our bee supplies is 6 per cent. Every month you wait it will be less. It's a saving to anticipate your wants. It pays to be ready.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

MEDINA, OHIO.



GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 6, 1904.

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Editorial Notes and Comments



The National Convention at St. Louis.

The 35th annual convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association was called to order by Pres. J. U. Harris, of Colorado, at 10 a.m., in the Christian Endeavor Hotel in St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 27. There were about 100 present at the first session, but more members came in later. Mr. F. E. Brown, of California, was elected secretary *pro tem*, as Mr. Brodbeck, the secretary, was not strong enough in health to be present, which was greatly regretted by all.

We will have more to say next week, as this number of the Journal goes to press too early to say it at this time.

Get Surplus Honey Off in Time.

No calendar time can be given for clearing all surplus comb off the hives. The season closes weeks earlier in some localities than in others. In any case the beginner must be on guard against the mistake of leaving supers on when bees no longer gather more than serves their daily needs. The bees make quite a show of working after the harvest is over, and the temptation is to think that they will yet store quite a little, when the fact is that they are gathering no more than they consume for their daily needs. Even before they get so low as that, surplus receptacles should be all off. For, at the close of the season, the queen is depositing few or no eggs, and yet there is considerable sealed brood in the hive. As fast as this emerges the empty cells must be filled by the bees; so they have quite a bit of room in which to store in the brood-chamber.

A section of honey that is entirely filled can be sold even if some of the cells are not sealed; but if left on the hive till the flow ceases entirely, those unsealed cells will be emptied and the honey carried down into the brood-chamber, and a section with emptied cells is a different thing from one with cells filled and unsealed.

Another thing that will happen, in many places, to a super of sections left on too late, is that the bees will smear propolis over them, not merely over the wood, but over the cappings. What is still worse is to leave on the hive sections upon which the bees have not worked at all. The foundation will be glazed with propolis, and this may be so bad that the bees are loth to accept them at all the following season.

It will not hurt the bees to be a little crowded late in the season; so be sure not to leave supers of sections on the

hives too long. In case of extracted honey there is not the same trouble.

Why Do Bees Stand More Cold Outdoors?

To the question, "Why will bees winter successfully out-of-doors with the thermometer at zero, and in the cellar it must not reach the freezing point?" the editor of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* replies:

Why bees can stand zero temperature outdoors and not a freezing temperature in a cellar is a query that has often arisen in my own mind, and I think we can account for it almost entirely on the ground of ventilation. Where air is poor, the temperature must not go below 40. When pure and fresh it may go much below, or even down to zero.

No doubt bees will endure a lower temperature in pure than in foul air; so will a man. But is not the answer to the question to be found rather in the difference in the length of confinement? If a colony in a cellar has the average cellar air, and is allowed a flight every five or six weeks, would it suffer greatly to have the temperature down below the freezing point? If a colony outdoors were confined to the hive for four or five months, would the purity of the outdoor air guarantee it a continuance of life?

Wholesale Sampling of Honey.

For a number of months, some two or three years ago, we kept a lady "demonstrator" of "York's Honey" in the largest retail grocery in Chicago. It was for the purpose of creating a larger demand for that brand of extracted honey.

A glass dish holding perhaps a quart of the sweet liquid was kept on the counter in front of the demonstrator. Then, with a teaspoon, she dipped up a small quantity of the honey and put it on a thin cracker about an inch and a half in diameter. The cracker, with the honey on it, was then handed to the waiting visitor, who took it and put it into her (or his) mouth all at once. Thus, there was no honey dropping around to stick up everything upon which it might fall. And one spoon was all that was necessary.

This method of furnishing samples of honey to visitors was a success. In a great many instances it resulted in an immediate sale from the stock kept on hand in glass jars.

While dipping the honey and handing it to the prospective customer, the demonstrator talked about the purity of the honey, and also answered any questions that might be

asked. It is one of the best forms of advertising pure honey, although rather expensive. Still, when the number of future sales of honey are considered, as a result of such sampling, it is perhaps as cheap advertising as can be done. During the time our demonstrator was in that particular store, her retail sales amounted to an average of about \$40 a week.

About Bee-Keepers' Planning.

Good plans are of great importance. When a new piece of work is to be done, which, without planning, would take a day's time, it may be economy sometimes to spend half a day in planning, for, by that half-day's planning, the whole of the work can be done inside the remaining half day. The Bee-Keepers' Review, in speaking of this, says:

"If a man would just take *one day* 'off' and spend it in studying his business, going over all of its phases carefully, he might find it the most profitable day's time he ever spent."

That is well said, and true. Hardly so true, however, are the two sentences immediately preceding, which read:

"Most of us do too little thinking and planning. We are so busy working that we have no time for study."

There are, no doubt, bee-keepers who do too little thinking and planning, but hardly "most of us". One of the

great attractions of bee-keeping is the constant arising of new problems and the enjoyment of studying them out. Compare bee-keeping with other occupations in general, and your average bee-keeper will take a pretty high rank as a thinker and planner. Just because of this our bee-papers are filled with new ideas from year to year. And just because he is a thinker and a planner, each beginner in bee-keeping gets up something new—perhaps a hive—even if he does find out later that it has already seen the light, or is to be cast aside as worthless. Oh, yes, "most of us" do a lot of thinking and planning.

Newspaper Enterprise—and Surprise.

The enterprise of the metropolitan dailies in bringing to light the unusual is likely to be amusing when bees are in question. A bee-keeper in Pennsylvania took from four colonies of bees an average of 125 pounds per colony, extracted honey. This information appears in a Chicago daily with the heading, "Bees Make Record", and the further heading, "Quarter of a Ton of Honey is Taken from Four Colonies"; and yet again, "Special Dispatch to the Inter-Ocean"! The newspaper man who fitted up that item might open his eyes if he should read of some of the record takes.



Opinions of Some Experts



Closed-End Frames vs. Other Styles In Spring.

15.—Do bees breed up better in spring with closed-end frames, or is there no difference?

G. M. DOOLITTLE (N. Y.)—No difference.

DR. J. P. H. BROWN (Ga.)—I find no difference.

S. T. PETTIT (Ont.)—Never used closed-end frames.

JAS. A. STONE (Ill.)—I have never noticed any difference.

J. M. HAMBAUGH (Calif.)—I don't know. Never used them.

MRS. J. M. NULL (Mo.)—No experience with closed-end frames.

WM. ROHRIG (Ariz.)—In this locality I think there is no difference.

L. STACHELHAUSEN (Tex.)—There is no difference in this locality.

C. DAVENPORT (Minn.)—I have never been able to notice any difference.

O. O. POPPLETON (Fla.)—Have no experience with closed-end frames.

JAMES A. GREEN (Colo.)—Yes. I think there is a difference in favor of closed-ends.

P. H. ELWOOD (N. Y.)—I think there is quite a difference in favor of the closed-ends.

N. E. FRANCE (Wis.)—Abundance of honey is of most importance; second, young queens.

C. H. DIBBERN (Ill.)—I think there is little difference as to frames; all depends upon the queen.

E. D. TOWNSEND (Mich.)—I have had no experience worth mentioning with closed-end frames.

REV. M. MAHIN (Ind.)—I have so little experience with closed-end frames that I can not express an opinion.

ADRIAN GETAZ (Tenn.)—I have never used closed-end frames. I don't think there would be any difference.

R. L. TAYLOR (Mich.)—Yes, somewhat, necessarily, as the closed-end frames are some protection against the cold.

C. P. DADANT (Ill.)—We tried closed-end frames, but soon discarded them; so I am not in a position to answer knowingly.

G. W. DEMAREE (Ky.)—Closed-end frames have never

shown any good qualities in any respect in my apiary. I still have a few shallow extracting supers in use that have closed end-bars, and they are a worry to me.

DR. C. C. MILLER (Ill.)—I don't know; I think they ought to breed up better with closed-end frames, because warmer.

E. WHITCOMB (Nebr.)—I never could see any difference. Certain causes seem to bring about the same effect in a well-stocked bee-hive.

E. S. LOVRSY (Utah)—I know of no difference; a strong colony of bees with plenty of stores will build up quick in the spring. At least this is my experience.

PROF. A. J. COOK (Calif.)—I believe they give a slight advantage, but not enough to make one sleepless of nights who has them not.

EUGENE SECOR (Iowa)—I don't know. Never used closed-ends enough to make my opinion valuable, but if allowed to guess I'd say there wouldn't be any difference.

R. C. AIKIN (Colo.)—I am not sure of any difference, and I use both. Possibly closed-ends are better, but I think the gain one way or the other would not justify a choice of style.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we have used it ourselves.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy free; 10 for 20 cts.; 25 for 40 cts.; 50 for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page, on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office



Sketches of Beedomites



PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH, THE "FATHER OF AMERICAN BEE-KEEPING."

My acquaintance with Mr. Langstroth began before the war, as he located in Oxford in the '50's. I was not interested in bee-keeping, and knew little or nothing about the man; but soon after his arrival he called on me at the farm. I found him to be one of the most interesting persons I ever met—a splendid talker, one who caught your attention and held your interest, not only by the wonderful number of facts he presented, but more by the enthusiasm he showed. It made but little difference what subject was broached, Mr. Langstroth seemed to have mastered it. But his specialty was his love of nature and the interest he took in everything connected with country life. He was one of the most companionable men I ever met, and I was at once drawn to him, and an intimacy began which lasted until his death.

I recall that, during the first call he made, an older brother was present who was a student at Miami University; and knowing that Mr. Langstroth was a preacher he supposed he knew little or nothing about farming; and so as we walked over the farm he began enlightening Mr. Langstroth by displaying his own knowledge of farm life and work. Mr. L. was a good listener as well as a good talker, and he encouraged my brother until he had delivered quite a dissertation on farm life. During the talk we found that Mr. L. seemed to possess knowledge of everything connected with the growth of plants, insects, etc., and that his knowledge was as much greater than ours as the sun is greater than a tallow candle. Later, after getting acquainted with Mr. L. my brother often referred to the time when he undertook to instruct him on points on which Mr. Langstroth knew ten times as much as he did.

I think I have never met another man whose common conversation was so instructive as Mr. Langstroth's, or who had such vast resources. Added to this was a happy and impressive way of imparting instruction, and his conversation never sounded "preachy," but by adroit questions he would draw you into discussions and enable you to show your very best side.

Mr. Langstroth was a deeply religious man, and his piety was of the cheerful sort. I have rarely met a man who impressed me so much in the belief of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. We attended the same church, and Mr. L. usually met me at the church door at the close of the meeting for a brief conversation on weather conditions and crop notes; and whenever we had suffered from drouth, and a timely rain had fallen, he would extend his hand to me and begin with that beautiful quotation from the 65th Psalm, "Thou visitest the earth and waterest it;" and that psalm has been a favorite of mine ever since, and I always think of Mr. Langstroth when I read it; and it has been my practice for many years (when a timely rain has fallen) to read it at family worship.

Mr. Langstroth was naturally of a most happy disposition, but he had an infirmity which almost amounted to insanity. It was a disposition to melancholia; and often for six months together he would shut himself in his room, refuse to see callers, and seem utterly wretched. He told me that he spent his time playing "solitaire," and he believed that was all that kept him from insanity. He would suddenly come out from the influence of these spells as bright and happy as ever; and he said to me he believed he enjoyed more happiness than the average man; for when he was free from this infirmity he was supremely happy.

Mr. Langstroth was a most eloquent preacher, and a speaker who would hold his audience perfectly. He took

an active part in the business affairs of the church; and I recall once when there had been a feeling of depression in our business meeting he made an address in which he used the following illustration to show that our church was no worse off than others, and that the churches of to-day were very much freer from jealousy and troubles which hinder their work than in the former days. His story was as follows:

An old farmer in Kentucky, who lived on a farm where they were obliged to grub the sassafras sprouts every spring from the cornfields (they called them "sassafig" in the vernacular), finally became so discouraged he determined to locate in a better country. He sent two of his sons to the then new State of Missouri, of which he had heard wonderful stories as to the fertility of the soil and healthfulness of the climate. Their first letters were optimistic, and the old man became so enthused by them that he determined to emigrate to Missouri. He could not sell his farm, but made some arrangement to have it cared for by a neighbor, loaded his effects on a wagon, and started on his long journey. According to the custom of the locality, the neighbors gathered to the number of a score or more to ride out on horseback with him as far as they could and get back that day; but as they passed the postoffice the postmaster handed him a letter. In those days of 25-cent postage the receipt of a letter was an event in the neighborhood, and he stood up in his wagon to read it aloud to his neighbors. It contained bad news. The frost had ruined the wheat crop; the corn was nearly a failure; his sons had shaken with ague until they had lost courage; and the letter closed with the following words: "And, father, sassafig grows here, too." The old man turned to his neighbors and said, "I've been fitin' sassafig all my life in old Kaintuck, and I'm not goin' to a new country to begin the battle over again." And he turned his team around and drove back home.

Mr. Langstroth was intensely patriotic, and rendered valuable service with tongue and pen, as well as sending his only son to the front. In the pulpit, on the streets, and through the press his influence was known and felt for the encouragement of the soldiers and the help of the widows and orphans. I was never more impressed by a sermon and the recitation of a poem than one Sunday morning when Mr. Langstroth was greatly depressed, and came into the pulpit and began the service by reading from the Psalm in which occurs the verse, "Thou executest righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed." Without lifting his eyes from the Bible, or changing his tone, he broke forth in the "Battle-song of the Republic."

"Mine eyes have seen the glory
Of the coming of the Lord."

He recited the whole poem in such an impressive manner as to fix the incident indelibly in the minds of his hearers.

One Sunday morning he preached a sermon from the text, "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is above rubies?" He became so interested in his subject, and so enthusiastic, too, that he lost all track of time, and held his audience spellbound, until finally, on looking at his watch he found he had been preaching an hour and a half, while those of us who had listened had not realized the lapse of time.

I knew Mr. Langstroth more as a minister and a friend than as a bee-keeper; but his name will go down to posterity as the inventor of the movable-frame hive which revolutionized bee-keeping, and made the success of later days a possibility. When I was a boy, if we wanted honey we killed the bees with brimstone and removed the honey. By Mr. Langstroth's plan the honey could be removed in the best condition, and the bees saved. He was an indefatigable worker along this line, and you could see him as soon as daylight broke in the

long summer days out in his apiary working, and he kept it up until late at night. He spent whole days studying and investigating the habits of bees, and probably added more to the knowledge of bee-keeping, and to making it profitable, than any other man of his time. He had no fear of bees at all, and claimed he had been inoculated with bee-poison until he was immune. His talent and valuable work were appreciated by the leading bee-keepers of the United States, and his presence at their conventions was always welcome, and they voted him some substantial rewards for his investigations. His book, "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," was, at the time of its publication, far in advance of anything that had ever been published on the subject of bee-keeping.

Mr. Langstroth lived to a good old age, dying Sunday, Oct. 6, 1895. He was still active in mind and body, and was conducting a communion service in a church in Dayton. He began the service, and suddenly stopped and said, "I beg pardon. I shall have to sit down." He sat down in his chair, and died immediately.

I look back over my acquaintance and intimacy with Mr. Langstroth as something to be grateful for, and feel that I, although not a bee-keeper, owe him a personal debt of gratitude for the inspiration I received and for what I learned from him.

WALDO F. BROWN.

[To the foregoing Mr. A. I. Root adds this paragraph.—EDITOR.] :

The above brings back so vividly my recollections of father Langstroth that it almost seems as if I could see and hear him talk, while reading it over. I can heartily indorse every point in the description made by friend

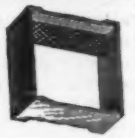
Brown. I have told you, in the introduction to the A B C book, with what joy and enthusiasm I read the pages of Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, in 1865. I very soon pushed inquiries that resulted in finding Mr. L. still living; and then commenced a pleasant correspondence that was kept up more or less until his death. There was something in his makeup that constantly reminded one of some of the great benefactors of our age—Benjamin Franklin, for instance. His life was so unselfish that he might have lacked the necessities of life were it not for the many able and willing friends that he was constantly making right and left. May the Lord be praised for those like father Langstroth, who not only make this world a better one while they live, but the memory of whose works will help to make the world better after they are dead and gone.

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

Queenie Jeanette is the title of a pretty song in sheet music size, written by J. C. Wallenmeyer, a musical bee-keeper. The regular price is 40 cents, but to close out the copies we have left, we will mail them at 20 cents each, as long as they last.



Contributed Special Articles



Progress and Possibilities of Bee-Keeping in Great Britain and Ireland.

BY WM. DE COURCY.

WHEN carried out under intelligent management perhaps none of the minor rural industries, such as bee-keeping, poultry-rearing, market gardening and fruit-growing—which are becoming every day more appreciated as worthy of attention—can be made a source of greater profit to the farmer, the artisan, or the laborer than bee-keeping. With respect to this particular pursuit, all classes stand on equal terms, as those having but very small holdings or gardens can keep bees as well as if they were possessed of thousands of acres. Bees are no respecters of rights of properties, they are "monarchs of all they survey", their "happy hunting ground" comprising the area within a radius of from three to five miles from their hives, and over this they forage, weather permitting, taking the nectar and pollen from the blossoms that yield any, but repaying them manifold by fertilizing their seeds or fruit.

Bee-keeping has engaged the attention of intelligent persons in all ages. We have writings on the habits and management of bees by Aristotle, Virgil, and Pliny, which contain a good deal on the subject that is true and useful, though modern bee-keepers will not agree with all that any of them say. It is, however, only with comparatively recent years that the success of this ancient and interesting pursuit has been rendered certain, and that the large element of chance it had included heretofore has been greatly reduced, for, providing the weather is not altogether adverse to the bees and the secretion of the nectar in the flowers, the results of a season are now calculable. Apart, too, from gathering and storing honey, the hive, or domestic bees (*Apis mellifera*), plays an important part in the economy of the farm or the garden by fertilizing the various flora, when they convey the pollen which adheres to the hairs on their bodies from one flower to another, or in some cases from one part of a flower to another part thereof. Without this process many seeds could not be produced, and botanists tell us that the blossom of the apple requires no less than five distinct fertilizations in order to produce a

perfectly formed fruit, the failure of one or more of which causes the apple to be formed with one or more sides only partly developed.

Since the establishment of the British Bee-Keepers' Association, in 1874, bee-keeping has made rapid progress, both through the invention of modern appliances and through adopting new methods, and has spread so rapidly in this country that the idea should occur to those who give these matters a thought, that further developments to bring about great results require only a little fostering care from those who are concerned in the industrial welfare of the people. Help from the powers that be, which I mean to refer to further on, at present appears in the horizon in Ireland.

Although many of the mysteries surrounding the hive and its occupants in the past have been unravelled by bee-masters, and new and more favorable methods of treating those most interesting little insects have been discovered and put into practice, leading apiarists have still no doubt of further great developments, till the "little busy bee" will be so submissive to its owner that he can set it to do almost everything but talk to him.

After innumerable centuries of the old, plodding methods of the sulphur-pit—by which the bee-keeper suffocated a colony of his bees worth half a sovereign (\$2 50), with the doubtful prospect of getting honey to the value of that amount—a great step in the right direction was taken half a century ago, when the bar-frame hive with its movable combs was substituted for the old time-honored straw-skep. Though reference to bee-keeping and descriptions of the habits and instincts of the honey-bee are to be found in the works of many of the most ancient writers, is it not strange that it was only in 1857 that comb foundation—which is the root of the great success in modern bee-keeping—was invented? The apiarists of the world are indebted to a German for this valuable invention, which, however, was improved and perfected in America—notably by Mr. A. I. Root, of Ohio.

In 1881, the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association was founded by a few of the leading bee-keepers in Ireland, meeting in Dublin, "with"—to quote a short paragraph from its annual report—"the twofold object of advocating the more humane and intelligent treatment of the honey-bee, and bettering the condition of the cottagers of Ireland by the

encouragement, improvement, and advancement of bee-culture". Thus, it will be seen that the British Association had seven years start of the Irish one, but the latter has now been 23 years in existence. During these 23 years the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association has been trying to do for Ireland what many foreign governments have been



APIARY IN IRISH VILLAGE GARDEN, ALONG WESTERN WALL—EASTERN ASPECT.

doing for their respective countries. But on account of the limited means the work of the Association has, of course, fallen far short of the requirements of the industry. The committee claims in one of its reports to have endeavored to carry out the objects of the Association as far as funds permit, but adds, "There still remains, however, a very great deal of work to be accomplished". So there does, and would it not be deplorable to continue to let thousands of pounds worth of honey go to waste every year—in this poor country—that can be gathered from the flowers by the bees without interfering with any growing crops but those they improve?

It is surprising that an apiary is not found on every farm and every garden, large or small, in view of the direct pecuniary results that may be obtained from it by careful and systematic management. The number of colonies kept, would, of course, depend upon the interest taken by each bee-keeper in the work, the time at his disposal, and on the extent of bee-pasturage within flight-range of the apiary. But certainly a few colonies may be kept in almost any garden or plot, if only as a source of interest and a means of procuring a wholesome and pleasant food of what I might call one's own production.

The effects of agricultural depression, owing to many causes, have been felt for many years throughout the country; prices of agricultural produce have fallen to an extent that it is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, "to make both ends meet". To minimize the effect of this general downward tendency various means have been suggested by those interested in the development and prosperity of agriculture, which is the fountain head of all other industries. Much good has been done by the adoption of many of these suggestions—such, for instance, as the improved system of dairying, more extensive and better management of poultry, fruit-culture, the manufacture of jam and several other cottage industries, all of which have been encouraged and developed within the past decade. But important and valuable as such industries are as a means adopted to add to the profits of ordinary farming, there is an equally interesting, intellectual, and at the same time exceedingly rural occupation in bee-keeping which, when properly, that is, intelligently pursued, proves of great value to the agriculturist. The extension of bee-keeping as a means of adding to one's income has been rapidly going ahead since it has been demonstrated that bees can be managed without discomfort to the operator or interfering with his ordinary pursuits to any appreciable extent, and that a profit of from 50 to 100, or even 150, percent is by no means an uncommon occurrence.

When we look at the rapid strides bee-keeping has made during the last few years, it appears scarcely credible that it was quite an exceptional thing about two decades ago, to see a bar-frame hive in a cottager's garden. Now, owing to the exertions of a few, and to the spread of information

contained in periodicals—some of which are exclusively devoted to bee-culture, and others which give a share of their columns to its advancement—this most useful and interesting industry has spread itself not only over the British Isles, but through every country even to the Antipodes.

Bee-keeping, when once commenced in real earnest, is an employment few get tired of; enthusiasts in bee-culture are the rule, not the exception, because it presents inducements that can not be found in any other description of agricultural pursuits. Who can watch a colony of bees—be it in an ordinary skep, a bar-frame, or an observatory hive—without gaining intellectually? And we can say without fear of contradiction that no description of stock-keeping is a greater financial success than bee-keeping, when nothing is left undone to work it for all it is worth by those who know how. If the old straw-skep of our forefathers had been occasionally a source of income, how much more so is the modern hive, replete with all the improvements introduced by intelligent and ingenious bee-keepers and bee-appliance manufacturers all the world over?

Many persons suppose that it is necessary to have a large garden in the country to keep bees and get a good return of honey from them, but this is quite a mistake. No doubt bees will do better in a district where they are in the midst of fruit-blossoms in April and May, and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) and alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*) in June and July, than in a city where they have to fly a long distance to reach the open country; but bees can be, and are, kept with much profit even under the disadvantages just mentioned. Bee-keepers, whose apiaries are at the rear of houses in some of the busiest thoroughfares in London, are not only successful with their bees, but frequently carry away first prizes for their honey at the London and other apicultural shows. Bees are also profitably kept in central places in the Irish metropolis (Dublin), and I dare say the same thing exists to a greater or less extent probably in every city and town in the British Isles.

Bees do remarkably well in the suburbs of large cities where the succession of flowers in the gardens of the suburban houses and villas affords them a constant supply of honey and pollen from early spring until the end of autumn. Nor is the forage of the city or the suburban bees—to give them their full title—confined to local flowers and fruit-blossoms, for with the advent of the white clover in June or July, they sally forth on every fine day in search of "fields and meadows sunny", and join their rural sisters in gathering nectar from this "queen of honey-plants", as it is designated.

Fortunately for us, very few enemies of the bees exist in the British Islands in comparison with those that are to be found in other countries, and with few exceptions—which do not come under the definition of the term "enemy"—little fear need be entertained of much damage



APIARY IN IRISH VILLAGE GARDEN, NEAR NORTH WALL—SOUTHERN ASPECT.

occurring through their depredations. Various birds are included among the enemies that attack a colony of bees openly, and that commit the greatest amount of damage. Next in importance are wasps, toads, mice, moths, and spiders. Although the laying workers—as every experienced bee-keeper knows—are capable of committing greater

damage to colonies of bees than any of the above, they are not usually styled bee-enemies. Bee-pests among the feathered tribe may be divided into two classes—domestic and wild. Among the former, ducks are found to be the most destructive; they seem quite sting-proof, and will stand watching at the entrances of hives ready to gobble up the bees almost as fast as they emerge or alight. Hens will also frequently contract the habit of bee-killing, and less frequently turkeys; but in all cases of domestic birds, as well as with most wild ones, it appears to be individual birds that contract this habit. Therefore, the whole members of scarcely any species or variety must not be branded as "apicides". In fact, I have frequently allowed poultry of every variety to go through my apiary at all seasons without check, only excluding any occasional culprit that might turn up. But I by no means recommend this practice, for unless the apiary is constantly under the observation of somebody, a great deal of harm may be done before the mischief is detected. A fowl snapping at bees at the hive-entrance will be very soon joined by others, and these will probably join in the fun when they see what is up.

Of wild birds, the great tit (*Parus major*) and the blue tit (*Parus caeruleus*) are both addicted to the habit of killing bees; watching at the entrance of the hive and catching the bees as they emerge from it. The cole tit (*Parus ater*) will sometimes eat a few dead bees, which are usually found on the ground under the entrance to the hives, but I have never seen any member of this variety killing bees, though some writers imagine they do; but this is probably because they may have occasionally seen these harmless little birds visiting their apiaries with the object I have stated. Many bee-keepers have also supposed that the swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), the swift (*Hirundo apus*), the martin (*Hirundo riparia*), are enemies to hive-bees, but I do not concur in this idea, and I am glad that I can bear testimony to clearing the character of these beautiful harbingers of spring against such a charge. I have frequently, for years, watched the swallows dart through numerous bees in their flight to and from their hives, and never have I seen these birds kill a single bee. Indeed, on the contrary, they always appear to keep clear of them. Some writers on bees assert that they have "often watched them chasing the swallows away from the vicinity of the apiary, especially in early autumn, after the honey-flow had ceased, when the irritability of bees is very much increased". Though I have never noticed anything like this occur, I have no reason to doubt the statement in view of the way I have seen swallows "fight shy" of bees when they met them in their flight near the apiary. I have noticed fowls, more than once in summer, chase and capture blue-bottle flies buzzing about the fronts of hives right in the thick of numerous honey-bees on the wing, which the fowls did not seem to mind.

The latest stimulus to bee-keeping in Ireland is the formation of the "Irish Bee-Keepers' Federation" some two years ago. The avowed object of the Federation is to "improve the prospects of bee-keepers in Ireland as a national industry".

For individuals, membership consists in the holding of at least one pound (\$5.00) share in the Federation.

The Irish Agricultural Organization Society has already formed local bee-keepers' co-operative societies in different districts in Ireland, and these societies may become mem-

bers of the Federation by the holding of five £1 shares, and one extra £1 share for every five members over 25 in the local co-operative society, and thus a society's members will be entitled to the privileges of the Federation as if they had become share-holders direct to the latter.

The general rules of a local co-operative bee-keepers' society are those under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act 1893, which are in force for all Industrial and Productive Societies, but these rules are subject to special rules devised by the I. A. O. S. to suit each different kind of co-operative society. A few extracts from the special rules of co-operative bee-keepers' societies will give a fair idea of what they are like:

Rules I and II refer—To the name each society may be called, and the registered office of same.

Rule III states—The object of the society shall be to develop and improve among the members of the society the industry of bee-keeping, and any industry allied thereto or arising out of bee-keeping; to furnish its members with the technical instruction needful to carry on their industry in the best manner; to buy hives or any other requisites which may be required by its members; to sell honey, beeswax, or other products of the industry, and to secure for members the profits derived from the sale.

Rule IV fixes the shares at five shillings each, payable in the manner following: One shilling (about 24 cents) on application, and the remainder in such calls as the committee of the society may from time to time direct, at least 14 days' notice being given of each call.

The object of having the shares so low is to enable bee-keepers of small means to become members at one share each, while those in better circumstances are expected, but not obliged, to take several to make up the necessary share capital. Should the ordinary share capital not be sufficient to carry on the business, the society may issue transferable preferential shares to such amount as the ordinary business meetings may determine, and subject to such authorization, to an amount equal to its subscribed ordinary share capital. As, however, the issuing of preferential shares is not quite in harmony with the principle of co-operation, as propagated in Ireland by the I. A. O. S., the formation of such share capital is only resorted to when it is absolutely necessary to do so.

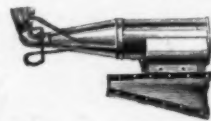
"The society may also issue guarantee shares to its members to any amount, such shares to be utilized solely for the purpose of securing capital necessary for its business. Such guarantee shares shall be withdrawable on the holder giving six months' notice in writing, but may be cancelled by the committee at their discretion". I am not aware, however, that guarantee shares have been issued or applied for in any of the co-operative societies.

The Irish Bee-Keepers' Federation, Ltd., is formed for the advancement of their own interests. It provides all necessary requisites for its members on the lowest terms, and markets their honey and other bee-products to the best advantage. It supplies commercial advice to local societies, and meets the various needs of the industry as they arise.

The Federation is managed by a committee elected by the members, the Federation Local Co-operative Societies being entitled to vote in proportion to the number of their members. County Kilkenny, Ireland.



Proceedings of Conventions



Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at College Station, Tex., July 5 to 8, 1904.

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

(Continued from page 64.)

Mr. H. H. Hyde read a paper on "The St. Louis Convention, and When and How to Go." [As it is now too late for the publication of this paper to do any good, it is omitted.—EDITOR.]

NUMBER OF COLONIES FOR GOOD BEE-RANGE, AND COST.

The question, "How many colonies will a good range support, and what should the bee-keeper pay for such location?" was discussed with quite a difference of opinion.

Mr. Weaver said that it depended upon locality entirely as to the number that it would support. A good locality will support a larger number in certain years and in some years it will not stand half as many. If there is a regular honey-yield in every year, then the number would remain the same. As to paying for a location, that all depends, too. Some people will not want any pay of any kind where you locate an apiary on their place. In such cases it is a good idea to keep

them well supplied with as much honey as they will need for their family use. This will amount to from five to ten dollars, all according to the output of the season.

H. H. Hyde said a bee-keeper should pay for a location on a reasonable basis, say about 10 cents per hive. Where 50 colonies were put in a yard they generally paid five dollars for the location; if 100 colonies, then ten dollars. If no money is wanted and the people liked honey, then honey is given instead.

Mr. Aten favors reasonable compensation for apiary rights. He said that there are many people who will not be persuaded to take any compensation of any kind, and in such cases it is a good idea to present them with some nice honey at times. Give them the very nicest that you have.

Mr. Laws said as the bee-keepers are dependent upon the land-owners for locations for their apiaries, they should be paid, and paid well. If the friendship of the land-owner is cultivated and maintained he will look to your interests and there will be less trouble about locations for one's bees. It is no small matter if one is compelled to move his bees from a good locality on account of dissatisfaction on the part of the land-owner. A good location is worth a great deal to the bee-keeper, therefore he should do all that is right in paying for such location.

Willie Atchley said that there is no difference in the yield whether there are only 50 or whether there are 400 colonies in a good locality. During a honey-flow of such a locality the 400 cannot gather all of the honey in the fields. During a poor year the 50 will make a better average than if there were more in that locality. One hundred in a yard are however better than more in one locality in the springtime when breeding is going on.

It seems that when the honey-flows open in those localities in Southwest Texas they are inexhaustible at the time they are on, but in the spring the forage for brood-rearing is more scarce. That, therefore, would make a difference in the early part of the year, while it does not make a difference later in the season.

In regard to pay for such locations, he has made arrange-

ments with the large ranch-owners by which he has a right to establish apiaries on the ranches, and others are excluded from them. For this right he pays thirty dollars.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Inspecting the College Apiary:

We, the Committee, have visited and inspected the State Experimental Apiary at College Station and find that the bees are in good shape for experimental purposes.

W. E. CRANDALL,
W. H. WHITE,
H. A. MITCHELL,
R. C. KNOWLES,
J. W. WOLF,

Committee.

On Resolutions:

Resolved, that we, The Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, extend our thanks to Professors Sanderson and Scholl and other officers of the A. & M. College for the kind reception we have received by them and the College Administration in general.

Resolved, that we extend our sincere thanks to the press and every newspaper for the support and the kindness they have shown us in helping in advertising all the meetings of our Association.

Resolved, that we extend a cordial invitation to the National Bee-Keepers' Association to meet with us at San Antonio, Texas, next year.

WILLIE ATCHLEY,
L. STACHELHAUSEN,
Committee.

On Inspecting the Association's Books:

We report for the Committee of Examination of the Secretary-Treasurer's books, that we find them in first-class and correct condition for the limited time we have had in examining them.

W. H. LAWS, *for Committee.*

On Transportation:

We have been informed by all local express agents, that

(Continued on page 684.)



Our Bee-Keeping Sisters



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Bee-Keeping for Women—Heddon-Plan of Preventing Afterswarms.

DEAR MISS WILSON:—I live in a beautiful little village, and have an ideal place for bees. The trees are low, and consist of apple and cherry trees, so when my bees swarm they never go high, and even when they try it I am ready for them with my sprayer. I have had good years and poor years, but I never get discouraged. I love my work and take an interest in it, and, besides, it nets me quite a little sum every year.

I think bee-keeping is fast becoming a woman's industry. There is no work so healthy and interesting as bee-keeping.

I started with one colony, which increased during the season. I lost a few last winter, and now have 27 good, strong colonies. I work my bees on the Heddon plan in swarming. I very seldom have second swarms. I prefer this method to clipping the queen's wings.

I often wonder why more women do not keep bees. I remember the first super of honey I took off, and how we did enjoy that honey! I have all the books on bees, and although I have learned a great deal from them I have learned a great deal also from experience. One should study the bees while working with them, and when a summer comes with a poor honey crop, don't give up, but hope for the better crop next year. There is where success in bee-keeping comes in.

MRS. J. L. ANTES.

Lake Co., Ill., Sept. 1.

Some may inquire as to the "Heddon plan in swarming" referred to by Mrs. Antes, that is, the Heddon plan of preventing afterswarms. Mr. Heddon says:

"Let us suppose that colony No. 8 swarm. June 15. With a non-erasing crayon we mark upon the hive 'O, June 15', and on the hive in which we put the swarm, 'S, June 15'. Thus we distinguish the old colony from the swarm at a glance, as we make these marks in large characters.

"When we hive the swarm (always on full sheets of wired foundation), we place it on the old stand, moving the old colony a few inches to the north (our hives front east), with its entrance turned northward, away from its swarm about 45 degrees. As soon as the new colony is well at work, having their location well marked (say two days), we turn the old colony back parallel with the new one. Now, both hives face east, sitting close beside each other. While each colony now recognizes its own hive, they are, as regards all other colonies, on one and the same stand.

"The dates on the back ends of the hives indicate that second swarming may be looked for about June 23. About two or three days before that date, and when the bees are well at work in the fields, we remove the old hive to a new location in another part of the apiary. This depopulates the old colony, giving the force to the new, leaving too few bees in the old one for the young 'Misses' to divide; and as they at once recognize this fact, they fight it out on the line of 'the survival of the fittest.'"

Mr. Heddon deserves great credit for introducing this plan, which he gives in his book, "Success in Bee-Culture", and nearly 20 years ago in Gleanings, but the plan has been simplified, perhaps by Dr. Miller, after this fashion:

Put the swarm on the old stand, setting the old hive close beside it, both facing the same way. Six or seven days later remove the old colony to a new location. That's all there is to it. The mother colony will thus be reduced



MRS. ANTES AND PART OF HER APIARY.

to just as weak a condition as if the other manipulations had been made, and with less trouble.

Mrs. Antes says she prefers this to clipping the queen, but the two things are quite separate. Clipping a queen's wings does not in the least prevent a second swarm, but does prevent the first swarm from going off with the old queen.

Our Changeable Climate.

What a changeable climate we have had this summer. One day very warm, and the next cool. And especially is

this true of September. One day this week the thermometer stood at 85 degrees, and the next as low as 40 degrees.

In the main it has been a delightfully cool, pleasant summer; but not good bee-weather.

Looking After the Beeswax.

Bee-keepers, as a rule, are such very busy people that everything that can be set aside during the harvest is likely to be postponed to some future time, and looking after the beeswax is one of the things likely to be so treated. Perhaps few of us are as careful as we might be about saving the little bits of wax. If we have some handy receptacle in the apiary into which they can be thrown they are much more likely to be saved, and they are well worth saving. Now that the harvest is over, it is a pretty good plan to get all the wax into marketable shape at once.

Paste of Marshmallows Root With Honey.

Steep $\frac{3}{8}$ ounces of marshmallows root in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water; add 3 ounces of gum arabic. When the gum is dissolved, let settle, and pour off. Replace on a slow fire and add $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of liquid honey, stirring constantly. Add the white of an egg beaten to a froth. When it will no longer stick to the fingers pour upon a surface powdered with starch.



Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts



The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses. By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

QUEEN AND HER RETINUE—WHAT SHALL WE CALL THEM?

Good thing to have a fixed name for each of the essential things of apiculture if we don't try for too terrible a sort of fixedness. When a man calls a thing by an intelligent name it is rarely advisable to scold him. Virgil got praise instead of dispraise for using 12 different names for beehive. Thirteen out of 24 experts indorse colony as the proper name for queen and retinue. No other name gets enough to stand up in a row. Such things do not have to "go on all fours", not at all, else colony would not do. Among human beings a colony is a large number of families which have branched off from some previous state and founded an organism of their own; while queen and 40,000 bees are all one family. Yet the term family gets almost no support. One reason may be that our minds do not take kindly to the idea of a family of such enormous size. Also, by such nomenclature, we lose the likeness between the founding of a colony and the swarming of bees, and we want to keep that. Also, when we think of a family, the idea of each member, or nearly each member, filling a niche altogether his own, is prominent in mind; and a myriad of repetitions of the same identical unit make the term seem incongruous on that account.

There is also a contest between queen and mother as name for the first lady of the coop. Queen fails to express important functional relations; but likewise mother fails to express other important ideas. Fight would be nearly a stand-off if we were beginning brand new; and we are not doing that by any means. As queen has long been in full possession she is quite certain to stick.

How nice it would be if we could all have as much faith as G. W. Demaree! He says, "I believe the mother honeybee, with her brood, would be satisfied with the name of 'hive-hold of bees'". With such faith spread abroad, the horizon would be full of mountains moving and skipping around. Page 596.

ALFALFA EXPENSIVE WHERE WATER IS A LUXURY.

Ten crops of alfalfa in a season, and two tons at a crop! I don't know but we shall have to borrow some of the faith mentioned above, friend Cook.

But here's an important point Prof. Cook sets before us which is meaty, and unthought of by most of us. We contemplate oft the wax-honey ratio, what is the hay-water ratio? How many pounds of water does a plant have to use in order to lift out of the ground and elaborate one pound of dry product? Guess! Five pounds. Twenty pounds. Prof. Cook tells us the average is 325 pounds! And alfalfa uses much more than the average—something over 400 pounds. It calls for the whole of six inches of rain (fallen on some distant surface perchance) to make one full crop. This is not one of the merits of alfalfa, but one of its worst shortcomings. Where water is expensive, and all has to be brought, alfalfa hay is too awfully expensive. Page 597.

CLEOME AND RED CLOVER GOOD SPREADERS.

Pretty good spread has cleome if one select plant opens 4,209 flowers at a time. Still I imagine a select red clover can be found to beat it. Say 50 heads on the plant, and 200 florets to the head. That would be 10,000. A red clover, give it good soil and room enough, spreads itself immensely. Page 598.

ARE THE BIRDS GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug", etc. When the professional, college entomologists meet the professional sportsmen and nature-observers on the king-bird question, there's a chance to see fur fly. H. B. Terril, page 604, and the Virginia bee-keeper, page 622, seem rather to come out ahead so far. Failing to find bees in a bird's crop is no evidence of its innocence. If you, Mr. Professor, should shoot a dozen country schoolboys in the clover fields, and totally fail to find a single bumble-bee in any of their stomachs, all that wouldn't prove that the schoolboy never catches bumble-bees to suck their honey. Certainly guilty of doing just that trick sometimes. The slender-billed birds, such as perforate and suck grapes, can proceed in the same way with bees. The redbird which caught and dropped 85 bees on Mr. Terril's hive seems to have done this. Birds with blunt bills can proceed as the schoolboys do, tearing the bee apart and swallowing only liquid contents—nothing that would appear on a post-mortem examination. If a bill is big enough it might be used as a crush-

ing honey press. I would be glad to believe the birds all innocent, but it hardly looks that way; and the disposition just now prevalent to formally pronounce them absolutely not guilty is premature, I fear.

On page 622 there seems no chance of mistake. Either an apparently candid and careful observer is lying or these birds killed bees at a dreadful rate. Interesting to note that the Virginian king-bird did not leave his dead bees all looking just alike, but some much torn and some torn but little. Consolidating the work of the two birds on three

separate occasions, we find they captured almost exactly a bee a minute—the old one six bees in five minutes, and the young one four bees in five minutes. Didn't get every bee they made a dive for—the old one getting four bees out of five attempts, and the young one three out of four. The number of bees found in the piles fell a few short of the number they were seen to have. These presumably were thrown away while on the wing after the next bee.

But the climax number on page 623 is wild—else summers are very long in Virginia. It would require 822 days to destroy 378,000 bees at 450 per day.



Ask Doctor Miller

??

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Proportions of Honey and Pollen for Wintering.

I have the 10-frame Hoffman hives. The bees seem to be carrying in an immense amount of pollen. Is there any danger of getting too much pollen? and what proportion of honey and of pollen do they need to winter all right?

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—It is pretty safe to trust the matter entirely to the bees. I don't know just what proportion is best, but it would probably be no harm to have one-fourth as much pollen as honey. Next spring you'll find that they'll use up pollen rapidly in brood-rearing.

Honey-Dew—Non-Swarming—Preventing Increase—Winter Passages—Best Brood-Frame.

The bees are gathering large quantities of honey-dew from the soft maple trees.

1. Is the honey good to eat?
2. Will it hurt the bees to have some of it for winter food?
3. Does a white, cotton-like substance, firmly attached to the twigs of the trees, always accompany the aphides?
4. What is this substance?
5. I have quite a number of sections of it, and if it is not good to eat what shall I do with it? I have no extractor.
6. I have a colony in an 8-frame dovetailed hive which has not swarmed this season. It was a swarm last season, but it sent out three swarms the same year. I have taken 141 pounds of honey from it this season, with about 50 pounds more nearly ready to come off. It was treated like the rest of the colonies, all of which swarmed. Why didn't it swarm?
7. Is this yield usual with colonies that do not swarm?
8. Is the following method all right to use to prevent increase:

Let the swarm issue, kill the queen and send the swarm back; wait seven days, then cut out all the queen-cells but one. I tried this method with one colony, and it was quite successful.

9. Will it always be successful?
10. If not, what method would you suggest?
11. How much honey will a pound of comb store if cells are the usual size?
12. How many colonies would keep one man busy during the summer?
13. Do you think it necessary to cut winter passages in brood-combs? If so, when is the best time if frost comes the middle of September?
14. Of all the different brood-frames which do you like the best?

WISCONSIN.

- Answers.—1. It's all right if it tastes right.
2. There are kinds of honey-dew that are bad for winter stores, but I think this kind is not.
 - 3 and 4. No, only particular kinds have this woolly substance, and if I mistake not it is part of the insects themselves.
 5. Honey that is not good for table or winter feed may be safely fed to the bees in spring.

6. Be thankful you have a colony that stores instead of swarming without questioning why. I can't tell you why they don't swarm, any farther than to say that there is a difference in bees themselves, some being more inclined to swarm than others; and when you find a colony that makes no offer to swarm, and piles up a lot of honey, it is a good plan to breed from such a colony. There is, too, a difference in seasons as to swarming. Last year was a very swarmy year here, while this year many of my colonies made no attempt to swarm.

7. A colony that does not swarm may give all the way from a very poor to a very good yield, but it will give more than it would if it swarmed, and the record takes are usually from the colonies that do not swarm.

8 and 9. The plan is good and will usually be successful; but sometimes you may miss a cell, and sometimes the only cell you leave may be bad.

10. You will make a safer thing of it if you allow the colony to swarm with the first young queen. Put the swarm on the old stand, setting the old hive in a new place. A day or so later, when all the queens in the old hive have been destroyed but one, return it to the old stand and shake the swarm into it.

11. I don't know; but 200 pounds have been estimated.
12. From 50 to 200, according to the man and the management.
13. It is not necessary nor advisable. Let the bees have a chance to go over the top-bars to get from one comb to another.

14. The Miller frame, and I'm ready to discard that as soon as I find something better.

Pollen—Queen-Traps—Sealed Covers for Cellar-Wintering—Other Questions.

1. Do bees carry pollen all summer?
2. Do you recommend queen-traps in swarming-time for unclipped queens?
3. Do bees become queenless after the honey season is over (September)?
4. Would you remove supers before the first frost, or wait, there being lots of goldenrod and fall flowers as yet?
5. Do you examine the new swarm every few days? If not, what is your plan?
6. Do you recommend sealed covers for cellar-wintering, the cellar being damp?

MINNESOTA.

- ANSWERS.—1. Yes.
2. That depends on circumstances. If you allow natural swarming, and cannot be on hand to see when they swarm, it's a very nice thing to have a queen-trap to hold the queen till you get around; thus saving the loss of queen and swarm.
 3. Probably it does not often occur. But don't decide that a colony is queenless because you find no brood in September. Sometimes a queen stops laying very early in that month.
 4. Go by the yield. So long as the bees are storing honey that you want in the supers, leave them.
 5. There's no need to go through a new swarm, is there?

My plan would be to let them alone.

6. I put my bees in the cellar with covers sealed down; but they have entrances full-width two inches deep. With very small entrances there should be upward ventilation.

TEXAS CONVENTION—Continued from page 681.

vegetables is to elect a man and pay his way to see that the express commissioners and managers do recognize us, our business, and our convention, and bee-keepers ought to help this man and stand by him.

L. STACHELHAUSEN,
H. A. MITCHELL,
WILL ATCHLEY,
Committee.

On Soliciting for Defraying Expenses in Getting a Foul-Brood Law:

The committee reports that the sum of \$65 has been subscribed by the members present, and that more would be subscribed if necessary.

F. L. ATEN,
C. E. TIBE,
UDO TOEPPERWEIN,
Committee.

On Statistics:

Reported that the members present at the last days' meeting represented 5,650 colonies of bees. These were from 35 members.

H. H. HYDE, *Committee.*

It was decided to get up the statistics of all the members of the Association as soon as it could be done.

As a committee for next meeting's program, F. L. Aten was appointed.

The following were appointed as a committee to go to St. Louis to represent the Texas bee-keepers, and request the National to meet in Texas next year: L. H. Scholl, D. Krebs, H. H. Hyde.

Thus was closed one of the most important meetings of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association during its history. Every bee-keeper present was well pleased with the time that he spent here during the meeting of the great Farmers' Congress.

Between sessions inspections of the different departments of the College were made. The apiary was visited by many, and the bees were examined by those interested. Others went through the honey-house, which is one of the best for the purpose in the country.

Here, also, can be seen all the appliances and the different styles of hives used in bee-keeping, both new and old. Different races of bees are kept in the apiary, as well as different arrangements of hives and supers.

The associations that were represented at the meeting, and who sent delegates, are as follows:

North Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, W. H. White.
South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, Willie Atchley.
Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, H. H. Hyde.
Texas Honey-Producers' Association, W. E.
Nueces Valley Bee-Keepers' Association, W. H. Laws.
Bexar County Bee-Keepers' Association, Udo Toepperwein.

The Pan-Handle Bee-Keepers, J. E. Lutz.

The honey and bee exhibit was very fine. There were prizes awarded to the exhibitors, consisting of blue ribbons for first, and red ribbons for second premium.

LOUIS H. SCHOLL, *Secretary.*
(The End.)

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GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.



Reports and Experiences

Bees Doing Very Well.

My bees are doing very well this season. I had two colonies in the spring, and increased to 3. I had several swarms, but always returned them in order to retain the surplus. I will get over 150 pounds of extracted honey, and I had about 20 well-filled sections.

I read the American Bee Journal with interest, and I regard it as a great assistance to an amateur bee-keeper.

Essex Co., N. J., Sept. 20.

Heavy Rains Good for the Honey Crop.

It commenced to rain in northern and central California on the 22d, and never have such rains fallen so early in the season. This is the third day, and the end seems not in sight. In this city, last evening, there was quite a thunder storm, with the brightest kind of lightning. Much damage will be done to grapes and some other fruits; also to hay, grain, beans and other crops yet in the fields. Bees will

Bee-Keepers

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Untested	\$.75	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$.60	\$3.25	\$6.00
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Write for illustrations.

be the gainers, as the fall and winter flowers will be more numerous. "Tis an ill wind that blows no one good."

W. A. PRYAL.

San Francisco Co., Calif., Sept. 24.

Honey Crop a Failure in Nevada.

Nevada will have no honey crop to speak of this year. Placing it at one-fifth or one-sixth of a crop would make it about right. Grasshoppers and too much water are the causes of a failure.

E. D. COOLEY.

Humboldt Co., Nev., Aug. 29.

Wintered Poorly—Season too Damp.

Bees wintered poorly last winter, my loss being 25 percent. My surplus will be about 3 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count. It has been too wet to secure best results.

GEORGE STOUT.

Hennepin Co., Minn., Sept. 15.

Poor Year for Bees—Wintering.

This has been the poorest year for bees in this part of the country we have had in years. It has been too wet. We have not had a swarm this year, although I never allow my bees to swarm when I can prevent it. I make brush swarms when I want increase, or when they get the swarming fever so badly that I can not prevent swarming. I use the 8-frame dove-

The Demand for Moore's Strain of Italians

was so great in July and August that he was compelled to withdraw his "ad." from the American Bee Journal, to keep from being overrun with orders; but he is now UP WITH ORDERS, and sending Queens BY RETURN MAIL, bred from his FAMOUS LONG-TONGUED RED-CLOVER STOCK, which has won a world-wide reputation for honey-gathering, hardiness, and gentleness. This is the same stock which W. Z. Hutchinson advertised for several years under the name of "SUPERIOR STOCK."

Prices: Untested Queens, 75c each; six, \$4.00; dozen, \$7.50. Select Untested, \$1.00 each; six, \$5.00; dozen, \$9.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive circular free.

Address, J. P. MOORE,
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The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at DUBUQUE, IOWA, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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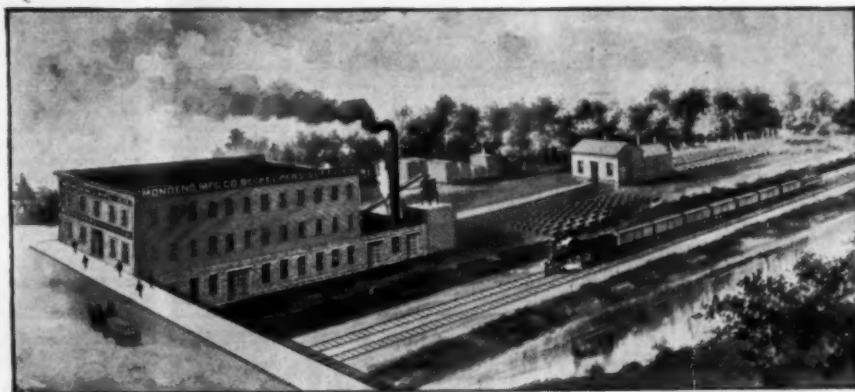
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40E7t

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tailed hive, with shallow extracting-supers, and run for chunk comb honey entirely. I sell it at home at 12½ cents per pound.

I keep the colonies strong, and do not have any trouble with moths. I have taken 90 pounds of honey from some of my colonies this year, poor as the season has been. I just cleaned up for the season to-day (Sept. 20). The colonies are all in good condition for winter. I winter them on the summer stands, but always give some kind of protection. The weather is too changeable here to winter them unprotected.

J. W. FERGUSON.

Lawrence Co., Mo., Sept. 20.



"Combed" and "Extracted"

Scraping Sections on Wire-Cloth.

Chester A. Olmstead explained his rapid method of handling comb honey, scraping and crating it. He said a great deal of time is unnecessarily wasted by many a bee-keeper in getting his honey ready for the market because his comb-honey supers are faulty. The scalloped bottom-bars of section-holders, he said, are a nuisance, as the sections and bottom-bars do not fit each other exactly, causing propolis to be deposited in places where it can not be gotten at very read-

ily. If all the gluing is done on the bottom or top of the section or the out edges of the (beeway) section, then it can be scraped off easily and quickly by sliding the sections over a tightly-stretched piece of wire screen of one-quarter inch mesh; whereas, if any glue is deposited in the scallops it has to be removed with a knife, which takes more time.

He does not use a top-bar to his section-holders; but for what reason I do not now recollect. The section-holder

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Read what J. I. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalog and price-list free.

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8-Frame 11-2 STORY Hive for \$1.

This hive is rabbetted at corners: is the best \$1 hive made. No. 1 Sections, \$4; No. 2, \$3.50. Shipping-Cases, 12-lb., \$8 per 100; 24-lb., \$13; 20 lb. Danzy, \$10; without glass, 50c less per 100. Doves led Hives, Foundation, Smokers, etc., CHEAP. Send for List.

W. D. Soper, R.D. 3, Jackson, Mich.

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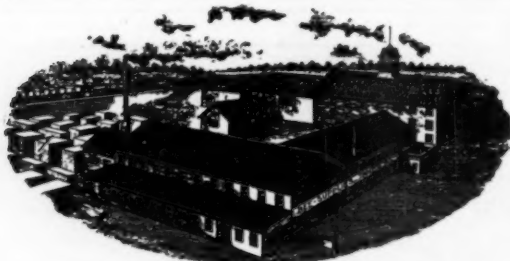
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Italian Queens secured by a cross and years of careful selection from Red Clover Queens and Superior Stock obtained of W. Z. Hutchinson. I can furnish large, vigorous Untested Queens at 75 cents; after June 15, 60c. Tested Queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c. Write for discount on large orders.

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22Atf FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



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with a top-bar (in other words a wide frame) is my own preference; and why this of A. I. R.'s invention has ever been relegated to the things of the past (by the manufacturers) is really more than I can understand. I can not yet believe that the honey-producers are wholly to blame for that, although I find but few of the bee-keepers around me who speak in high terms of it. I have heard many objections raised to the wide frame, particularly by those who had had no experience with it; but none of those objections have been worthy of any consideration. I believe I am in a good position, judging from the merits of the wide-frame super as compared with other kinds, as I have the different styles in use. Give me the wide-frame super, every time. I can handle them quicker on and off the hive; I can take the honey out quicker than from any other super, and I can certainly clean more sections from them in a given time. I have many a time been greatly surprised to learn how long it took some of the friends to case their honey. With wide frames it is a short job indeed, and I have not used Olmstead's screen-scraper either. But it is with my sections as Mr. O. says: The propolis is just exactly where it can be scraped off with one swoop, and no fooling. I fully agree with Mr. Olmstead—no scalloped bottom-bars for me. A straight and (if anything) a narrower bottom-bar than the bottoms of the sections is what I want, and top-bar the same. Whether the separator is solid wood, fence, wire screen, or what not, is another consideration which may be taken up at another time.—F. Greiner, in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

Wisconsin.—The convention of the N. E. Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association, to be held in the O. era House at Mishicot, Oct. 25, 1904, will be called to order at 10 a.m. Election of officers and other important business will be transacted in addition to the program recently published in this journal. Dr. J. B. Rick, Sec. Mishicot, Wis.

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Comb and Extracted HONEY

On Commission.

Boston pays good prices for a fancy article.

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WANTED—COMB HONEY, WHOLESALE.—Will buy your crop outright, cash at your depot anywhere in the U. S., if price and quality are right. We have salesmen in nearly every market in U. S., but buy only through Thos. J. Stanley, Manzanola, Colo., our honeyman who spends the season in the West superintending our apiaries and looking after Western car-loads of honey. Address us there direct, stating what your honey is gathered from, what grade, the average weight of section, how packed, color, etc.; quantity, when you can deliver, and lowest cash price per pound properly crated and delivered to your depot. Would like to know about what the freight rate to your nearest city. We believe that our purchases are larger than any other firm or association. Yours for business.—**THOS. J. STANLEY & SON,** 29 Atf Manzanola, Otero Co., COLO.

WANTED FANCY COMB HONEY

In No-drip Shipping Cases.

Also AMBER EXTRACTED

In Barrels or Cans.

Quote your lowest price delivered here. WE REMIT PROMPTLY.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

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Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The market is now showing more activity. Some small lots of fancy white clover have been sold at 14c per pound, with No. 1 ranging at 12@13c; very little call for other grades. Extracted, white, brings 6@7c; amber, 5@6c, according to quality, flavor and style of package. Beeswax, 28@30c. **R. A. BURNETT & Co.**

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—Market on comb honey is quite active at \$2.75 per case for fancy white stock. Extracted rather slow at 6¼@7c. We look for the demand on extracted to pick up considerably with cooler weather, Beeswax in good demand at 30c per pound. **C. C. CLEMONS & Co.**

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Comb honey continues to come in slowly, while the demand is increasing. Fancy white will bring from 16@17c; No. 1, 15@16c, and No. 2, 14c. The old honey has been practically cleaned up, there being one lot of any quantity left. We look to see our present market maintained right through the season. **BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Comb honey is now arriving quite freely and fancy stock finds ready sale at 15c; No. 1 at 13@14c; No. 2, 11@12c; no buckwheat on the market as yet. Extracted honey in fair demand at unchanged prices. Beeswax dull at 27@28c. **HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—There is an improvement in the honey market, so far as extracted honey is concerned. The demand has increased considerably, but the supply is limited, owing to the fact that bee-keepers in general are mistakenly holding their crop for better prices. We quote amber extracted in barrels at 5¼@6c; white clover in barrels and cans at 7@8¼c, according to quality. The comb honey situation is badly demoralized, being aught but encouraging. Quote fancy white clover comb honey at 14@15c. Beeswax, 26@28c. **THE FRED W. MUTH CO.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Our honey market is getting more brisk now. The quality of honey seems to be much ahead of last year. We are

selling fancy white comb at 15@16c; No. 1, 14@14½c; mixed, 12@13c; buckwheat, No. 1, 13¼@14c; No. 2, 11@12c. Beeswax, 28@30c. **H. R. WRIGHT.**

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—Comb honey is now coming in more freely, and prices if anything have a little moderated. The sales made and prices obtained were for No. 1 fancy water-white comb, 13¼@15¼c; No. 2, 12¼@14c. Extracted is sold as follows: White clover, 6¼@8c; amber in barrels, 5¼@5½c; in cans, 6@6¼c. Beeswax, 27c. **C. H. W. WEBER.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The market for comb honey is very much unsettled at the present time. Quite a few poor lots have been sent in early, and have sold for low prices. Very little fancy has arrived in this market thus far. We quote: Fancy, 16@17c; No. 1, 14@15c; amber, 14c. Extracted, fancy white, 8@9c; amber, 7@8c; dark, 6c. Beeswax, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. **WM. A. SELSER.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12¼@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c; light amber, 5@6c; amber, 4@4½c; dark amber, 3¼@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 29@30c; dark, 27@28c.

Spot stocks are of rather light volume and are mostly of amber grade. There is little selling pressure, especially on good to choice honey. Some holders are contending for stiffer figures than are warranted as regular quotations. Not much is changing hands, and business doing is principally on local account.

WANTED!

Fancy Comb Honey from White Clover, in no-drip cases, at once. State your lowest price for SPOT CASH, the average weight of honey per comb, all definite and final in first letter. We answer mail and pay for goods promptly. Plenty of references if desired.

Beeswax Wanted for cash or trade.
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Mail sample and state price expected delivered Cincinnati.

Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail
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SEED OATS

of a variety that yields from 5 to 30 bushels
more per acre than can be secured by sowing
the ordinary white oats. Write for particulars
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Why does it sell so well? Because it has always given better satis-
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Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material.
We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

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The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.20, by mail.

BEESWAX WANTED at all times.

DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

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And you never shall be missed,"**

If we haven't, send us your name now so as to be sure to receive our
new 1905 catalog, when issued, even if you don't want any goods.
It will pay you to have it. **IT WILL BE A DANDY.**

The following cash discounts will be allowed on orders for Supplies for
next season. This does not include honey-packages for current use.

6	"	"	"	Nov. 1.	3	"	"	"	Feb. 1.
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4	percent if sent in before Jan. 1.				1	percent if sent in before Apr. 1.			

Our 1905 CATALOG PRICES
will be the same as 1904



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